

1. Weekly Intelligence Report No. 89, 6 January 1948, ODI, GMGUS, Pages S and D1 and Pol. 2 -- Miners delegations visit food office and union, requesting permission to strike.

2. State Department telegram from Bremen, No. 2, 16 January 1948 -- Food crisis in Ruhr developing - shortage of potatoes - collections and distribution not made.

3. State Department telegram from Berlin, No. 176, 21 January 1948 -- New miners' ration of 4,200 calories announced, but not fully implemented.

4. Intelligence Summary No. 26, Hq. EUCOM, ODDI, 2 February 1948 -- Incentive program has not increased productivity of miners but only number of them.

5. Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, on a Foreign Policy for a Post-war Recovery Program. Statement of Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Board, Johns-Manville Corporation, 10 February 1948. (Here is presented the viewpoint of an American industrialist who made a special study of Germany at the request of the United States occupation authorities.)

a. p. 1013. "Insufficient food in the Ruhr is the foundation of the vicious cycle that leads through coal shortages and steel shortages to shortages in every economic sector of Germany and in fact all Europe."

b. p. 1041. "In a section of the Ruhr, very recently, potatoes, the biggest item in the German worker's diet next to bread, were unobtainable on the ration cards for almost 4 weeks."

6. FBIB No. 249, 17 February 1948 -- North Rhine Westphalian Food Ministry says only supplies of fish and bread fully met.

7. Semi-Monthly Military Government Report No. 34 for the US Occupied Area of Germany, GMGUS, Public Information Office, 20 February 1948 -- Failure to regain November coal peak due to deterioration of food situation in Ruhr.

8. Estimate of the Situation, ODDI, EUCOM, 1 March 1948, Page 14, Paragraph 1 -- Walkout of Ruhr miners due to food situation.

000100100

TOP SECRET